

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

The Members of Congress are beginning to congregate, and we suppose that within a week nearly the whole of both bodies will be present. Among those already here we may mention Senators BRIGGS, of Indiana; BROWN, of Mississippi; SHIELDS, of Illinois; and THOMPSON, of Kentucky; and of the Representatives, the Hon. LYNN BOYD, Speaker of the House, and Messrs. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois; LATHAM, of California; and PERKINS, of Louisiana. Mr. LANE, Delegate from Oregon, has been here during the summer. Mr. GALLEGO, Delegate from New Mexico, has arrived.

CASE OF MR. SOULE.
It will be seen by the late intelligence from Europe that Mr. SOULE has been permitted to pass through France in returning to the seat of his mission in Spain. The subjoined paragraphs, which we clip from a Boston paper, appear to give a rational explanation of the whole transaction:

THE SOULE AFFAIR.—The *Courier des Etats* has a version of Mr. Soule's affair with the French Government different from any other that has appeared. It says Louis Napoleon's instructions to his police were as follows:

"In case Mr. Soule shall declare his intention to enter France, to tarry a long or short time, he must be notified that his mission in France is forlorn."

"In case the Minister of the United States to the Court of Spain shall simply demand to traverse France, in order to reach his post, *visé* his passport."

It states that Mr. Soule was not absolutely forbidden to enter France, but merely requested to remain in Calais twenty-four hours, or until the passport officers in that place could communicate with Paris.

If this version of the affair is correct it fully explains what has been termed the retraction of the French Government.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

BUSINESS FOR CONGRESS.
At this season of the year the preparation of the Annual Reports for Congress usually affords active employment to all persons connected with the Public Departments, and it not infrequently happens that authentic information relating to matters of State first falls into the hands of the correspondents of distant newspapers. The precision with which the subjoined statements are made by the Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier gives to them the impress of truth:

"An informal summary of the annual commerce and navigation reports has been prepared for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that the imports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were a fraction over \$300,000,000. The exports of domestic produce were between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions were somewhat in excess of \$50,000,000. The difference between the imports and exports was made up in California gold, stocks, and mercantile obligations. The revenue from customs, as before stated, was about \$65,000,000, and from all other sources \$8,000,000. The sales of public lands have very greatly increased during the first six months of the present year, and exceed those of any corresponding period since 1839; but, as the larger portion of the sales have been made under the graduated act of the last session of Congress, and at prices varying from fifty to twelve-and-a-half cents per acre, it is presumed that no considerable increase of revenue, if any at all, has taken place."

THE SPANISH MINISTER.
We are deeply concerned to state that the injury sustained by M. DE CUEVO, from the accident briefly mentioned in our paper of Thursday last, proved to be much more dangerous than was apprehended at the time. On being conveyed to his residence he was immediately attended by professional gentlemen of eminent skill, but, save that the injury was found to be in the head, the nature of the hurt could not be ascertained, and the patient lay with little apparent intelligence, and evidently in a most critical state, day after day, and the chances of life seem to become more and more hopeless. Although he may have ceased to live before this sheet issues from the press, we were sincerely glad to learn, at half-past five o'clock last evening, that the symptoms were thought to be slightly encouraging.

The departure of this distinguished gentleman during his brief residence in this city, and the elevated qualities which mark his character, have won for him a high degree of respect in the circle in which he is known, and have caused a corresponding degree of anxiety in the issue of this sad misfortune.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
A negotiation with the Government of the Sandwich Islands has been a subject of frequent remark in various quarters, but nothing authentic has yet been disclosed. The following item, published both at New York and Philadelphia, appears to present a rational view of the subject. We have no doubt the Administration will weigh well the bearing of the question of taking upon its shoulders the care of a distant Province:

"It is now affirmed that the repeated statements of the conclusion of a treaty or convention for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands are wholly incorrect. The negotiation is suspended, nor has any progress been made in it for many months previous to the last advice received by the Government. Mr. GREGG is instructed to submit to the Executive at Washington any proposition he may receive, without urging upon the native Government any project on the part of the United States."

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORS.
The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of Thursday has the following paragraph:

"A despatch from Raleigh, dated this (Thursday) morning, informs us that Hon. ASA BIGGS and Hon. DAVID S. REID (our present Governor) have been nominated by the Democratic caucus for United States Senators, and will probably be elected to-day."

A despatch received at this office last night informs us of the election of Mr. REID by a majority of eleven votes. He is to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Mr. MANGUM on the 3d of March, 1855.

TRYING TO GALVANIZE A COPPER.—The Filibusters in New Orleans are endeavoring to create a fuss again about Cuba. They have authentic information of risings "contemplated in a few days," and a "terrible state of excitement" which will prevail about the same time. This trick is too stale; Filibusterism is dead for the present, and Cuban bonds are at a terrible discount. The good sense of the American people teaches that it is not necessary to turn thieves to acquire territorial possessions, which, in the natural course of events, will fall into our hands honestly.—*Editor.*

NATHANIEL BAKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, is said to have joined the Know-Nothings. The "Union" is loudly called upon to "make a note of it."

FROM EUROPE.
The lines of fine steamships which now almost bridge the Atlantic leave us scarcely an interval of three days without fresh advices from Europe. The page of this paper containing English dates by the steamer Canadian to the 7th instant had just passed through the press, when we received, by the Canada, which arrived at Halifax on Thursday, news to the 11th. Our letters and papers, with details, have not yet reached us. They will be given in our next issue, till which we must be content with the brief notices of the Telegraph, which we subjoin, and which are of deep interest, so far as concerns European affairs, although announcing no decisive blow in the bloody war of the Crimea, in which the fighting has been desperately brave and the carnage dreadful.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.
Sebastopol holds out stoutly. The substance of the news is that the Allies had met with an important check and had not made much progress.

The French Minister of War has received from Gen. CANROBERT, Commander-in-Chief in the East, the following report of the commencement of the bombardment.

DEFORE SEBASTOPOL, OCTOBER 18, 1854.
MONS. LE MARCHEL: Yesterday at sunrise we opened fire, in concert with the English army, and matters were going on well, when the explosion of a powder magazine belonging to the battery, which unhappily was a large one, created some disturbance to our attack. This explosion had more effect, as our batteries were accumulated round the spot where it took place. The enemy took advantage of it to increase their fire, and, after consulting the General, we deemed it advisable to suspend our fire to repair our damage and complete on our right, by new batteries nearer the English line, our system of attack.

This delay certainly is much to be regretted; but it cannot be helped, and I am taking every means to render it as short as possible. The explosion destroyed the first much better than was expected. The encoir, in its enormous development, in a straight line carrying all that it can receive in heavy calibre from the fleet, allows it to prolong the struggle.

On the 17th our troops took possession of the plateau situated in front of the point of attack, called the *Maat Bastion*, and now occupy it. This evening we constructed there a battery of 12 guns, and if possible a second battery at the extreme right, above the declivity. All our means of attack are concentrated on this bastion, and will, I hope, soon clear it, with the assistance of the English batteries, which take it in the flank.

Yesterday, about 10 A. M., the allied fleets attacked the exterior batteries of the place, but I have not yet received the report so as to enable me to give an account of the results of that attack. The English batteries are in the best possible condition; they have received nine new mortars, which will have great effect.

Yesterday, in the battery which surrounds the tower, situated on the left of the tower, an immense explosion took place, which must have done great injury to the enemy, for since then the fire of that battery has been very slack, and the mortars, which were the principal fire from it, have no precise news of the Russian army. There is nothing to indicate that it has modified the position in which it awaits reinforcements. I have received nearly all the infantry reinforcements I expected from Gallipoli and Varna. Gen. Le Vaillant has just arrived with his division, and will be in command of the troops of infantry the army I command. The health of the troops is very satisfactory, their moral condition excellent, and we are full of confidence.

Another report from Gen. CANROBERT, received by the French Minister of War, says:

"The French approaches continued to advance according to previous plans. The difficulties met with are twofold—viz. the rocky nature of the soil and the heavy calibre of the enemy's artillery, while the French can only depend on their 68-pounders and 12-inch mortars. This explains the delay."

"On the night of the 20th the enemy attempted to spike the French guns, but failed, and the Russians who did enter the batteries were killed. The French losses are not so great as might be expected, and the wounded are all sent to Constantinople, where the hospitals are in an effective condition. The health of the army is, on the whole, satisfactory, although sickness has appeared among the gunners from the ships."

The total French loss from the 17th to the 28th October was 500. Private accounts in the *Moniteur* contain the French narrative to October 30.

On the 25th ultimo 20,000 Russians attacked the French rear, which was defended by the Turks from the redoubts, and took possession of them. The English commenced an attack on the 26th, but was repulsed, and the Russian division and a squadron of Chasseurs to their relief. The united French and English cavalry repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge, in which the combat was sustained five minutes with the sword. The positions were retained. The English loss was 400, and the French loss not quite so great.

Menshikov's statement is that General Léprande took four redoubts, two of which he destroyed, and the other two he retained and fortified. The Russians estimate the loss of English cavalry at five hundred. Sixty English prisoners were taken.

The Banash steamer arrived at Constantinople with news to the 30th October. The cannonades were then very violent, and the French had advanced their trenches within three hundred yards of the Russian works, and the Chasseurs killed all the Russian artillerymen who showed themselves at the embrasures.

On the 10th November the siege works were so far advanced that the third parallel was opened. It would be complete in eight or ten days.

Menshikov reports, via St. Petersburg, that to the evening of the 3d of November the siege continued without a result. The fire from the English side had become weaker. The damage done to the Russian works was not much, and was immediately repaired. Nothing can be attempted against the northern side of Sebastopol. The communication remains open.

The English report says that the city of Sebastopol is in a ruined and untenable position, and that the commanders of the Allied army refused Menshikov the three hours he asked to bury their dead.

The Russian loss since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 12,000 men.

The English assert that Menshikov hoisted the hospital flag over his principal magazine, and that they fired shells upon it and blew it up.

The blockade is ordered to be extended to all the Russian ports in the Black Sea and Azoff.

LONDON, Nov. 10, S. P. M.—There is no later news from the Crimea. The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a despatch received by Government from Gen. Canrobert, dated at headquarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 28th, saying the works of the siege are being continued. On the 25th the Russian army appeared on the plains of Balaklava, but the battle which took place was of no particular consequence, although the English experienced some loss in a charge which was repulsed by them with great vigor.

On the following morning 5,000 men of the Russian army attacked the left wing of the British troops, but were beaten back. The Russians then rallied again and repeated the attack, but were again defeated with considerable loss.

The Baltic fleet is still at Kiel bay, no sailing orders having been received.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 11.—A telegraphic despatch from Marietta says it is certain that in the action at Balaklava on the 25th, consequent on the Russian surprise of the Turkish and English position, 400 British infantry and 600 British cavalry were annihilated—1,000 men and 800 horses being killed in three hours. The numbers given are based on the report that the Russian army took only sixty prisoners; the rest are missing, killed or doubt. Six hundred British light infantry were engaged, and only 158 returned! Eight hundred English cavalry were engaged, and only 200 returned! The 17th London Light Infantry were almost exterminated.

All the Turkish cavalry and two more French divisions have been ordered to the Crimea forthwith.

The English fleet is not to be again tried before the walls of Sebastopol.

ASIA.
The Turks at Kara and the Russians at Tiflis had gone into winter quarters.

GERMANY.
Vienna advises report that on the 8th instant Austria and Bavaria came to a satisfactory understanding on the Russian question. Austria coincides with Prussia in postponing the deliberation of the German Diet on the war question until the arrival of the Czar's reply to the last Russian note. Indications are thrown out that Russia will reply to the Prussian note if Prussia will obtain a guarantee from France, England, and Austria that they will not go in their demand beyond the four points. Russia will be willing to negotiate on that basis.

GREAT BRITAIN.
In London, on the 9th of November, Lord Mayor's day was duly celebrated. The new Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Moon, gave a grand banquet to the Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors. Mr. DOUGLAS was present.

sent. The French Minister expressed the hope that at that moment all the allied flags were waving over the ruins of Sebastopol. But ANNALES reverted to his efforts to preserve peace, and said the Allies would push the war to a successful conclusion on a permanent peace basis.

An Admiralty notice posted at Lloyd's announces that next spring a strict blockade of the mouth of the Danube, and also of all Russian ports in the Black Sea, Sea of Azoff, the Baltic, and the White Sea will be enforced.

A new route has been organized for receiving intelligence from the Crimea in three days and eighteen hours.

FRANCE.
The Emperor NAPOLEON having withdrawn the order prohibiting Mr. SOULE from passing through France, Mr. S. had gone to Madrid by way of Paris. The Paris *Moniteur* has a conciliatory editorial on the subject. The French Government, in withdrawing the prohibition, intimated that no disrespect was ever intended to the American Government, and the exclusion was merely on private grounds.

Lord PALMERSTON had quitted London for Paris on a secret political mission, and speculation was rife as to the object in view. The following official despatch is published:

"PARIS, FRIDAY.—The visit of Lord PALMERSTON to this city will be an official mission concerning the policy of France and England in case of an attack on Cuba by the United States."

SPAIN.
On the 8th instant the Queen opened the Cortes. In her speech she declared that she adheres to the principles expressed on July 25th, and that she would continue to respect liberty and the rights of the nation, and she hoped that by the administration of proper constitutional law all the wounds of the State would be healed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
The Liverpool cotton market had displayed considerable animation in the early part of the week, but it fell off towards the close and became quiet at about previous rates, although some circulars quote a slight decline on midling qualities.

In breadstuffs a considerable advance had taken place on all articles, and a good demand was experienced in the early part of the week; the speculative feeling, however, fell off, and the market closed quietly.

According to the circular of Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. the advance on flour was equal to 4s. per barrel, on wheat (of fair and good quality) 6d. per bushel, and on corn 3d. per quarter. Their quotations are: for Western Canal flour 45s., white wheat 12s., and Indian corn 45s. a 45s. 6d.

Provisions generally were firmer, owing mainly to the large requirements of Government in beef and pork.

Consols closed at 93½—a slight decline from the previous quotations. In American securities a small business had been done at unchanged prices.

FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.
At Leavenworth on the 4th a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a squatter association to take jurisdiction over all the territory ceded to the United States by the Delaware Indians. This meeting also resolved that, as Gov. REEDER had not ordered a census to be taken nor an election to be held, public notice be given to the settlers *requiring* them to assemble on the 27th of November for the purpose of choosing an agent to represent them in Congress.

Gov. REEDER has since authorized the Kansas Herald to state that he will order the election for Delegate to Congress from that Territory to take place on the 29th of November instant.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Big Blue river, in October, resolved not to support any man for Congress who will not pledge himself to try to procure an immediate appropriation for the improvement of Kansas river; that the natural termination for steam navigation on the Kansas is near the mouth of the Big Blue river, and there a commercial point should be built up; that the delegate in Congress should secure, if possible, the passage of the great Pacific railway through the valley of Kansas, which is one vast and beautiful plain, with a sufficiency of timber and good stone for building purposes; and that the general welfare of Kansas demands the immediate survey of her lands by her own citizens.

THE CABINET AND THE PRESIDENT.—Some of the New York papers have discovered that the Cabinet is about to be dissolved; that Mr. MANLY is to go to England, Mr. CUSHING is to be Secretary of State, and Messrs. CAMPBELL and GUTHRIE are to go into retirement. It is evident that "our special correspondents" have returned to Washington, and in the dearth of authentic news they must invent "tremendous excitements" of some kind. It is not improbable that, if Mr. BUCHANAN should retire, Mr. MANLY may desire to fill his place; but a column of very "authentic" improbabilities has often been built up by an imaginative correspondent on a much smaller foundation.—*Editor.*

WELL SAID.—The Baltimore American, speaking of the omission of the "Know-Nothing" Convention at Cincinnati to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, says it was wise. "There is no man living in the United States whose political and personal character could stand the wear and hard knocks of a two years' canvass."

We have reason to believe that the Hon. ROBERT W. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, who was mentioned in our last paper as having been complimented by the Legislature of his State with a unanimous election to the United States Senate, has been elected not only to supply the vacancy in the present Congress, but also for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next.

FROM NORTHERN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul papers state that the inhabitants of the Pembina settlement, on the Red river of the north, have suffered much of late from the depredations of the Indians. Many horses have been stolen, and their encroachments are exceedingly annoying. The health of the region was good, the crops fine, and the colony in a flourishing condition. Buffaloes were very abundant.

FOR KANSAS.—The last party of emigrants to depart from Massachusetts for Kansas during the present season left Boston Tuesday afternoon, on their way to the far West. They numbered only thirty-odd, and it is stated that a much larger number would have gone had not the Emigrant Aid Company discouraged further emigration at so late a period.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.
For some time past a considerable number of letters, containing checks and money, have been missing from the Baltimore post-office. In some instances letters containing funds for the adjacent post-offices in Maryland have never come to hand, while remittances for Baltimore have also failed to reach their destination. On Saturday morning Mr. MAGUIRE, the post-office agent, deposited a letter in the office directed to a person in Westminster. This letter contained a quantity of worthless bank bills and two genuine gold coins, (one a \$3 and the other a \$2½ gold piece), marked money on the outside in such a manner as to enable him to recognize them. This letter, with another sent by Mr. COCKEY to Mr. REESE at the same office, was not mailed, as Mr. Maguire accompanied the mail to Westminster and discovered that the letters were not in the bag. He returned to Baltimore, and stated that he suspected *Wm. H. Martin*, the principal distributing clerk. Martin was then taken into custody, whereupon he accompanied Mr. Maguire to his residence, where he found about \$80 in gold and \$20 in silver, and amongst the former the two identical pieces he had marked. Martin was committed to jail. He has been in the office twenty years.

JAMES FITZGERALD, one of the night clerks in the post-office at New York, was on Thursday morning detected by Mr. HOLBROOK in the act of appropriating two packages of money mailed at Newark, New Jersey, containing between three and four hundred dollars each. Considerable sums of money have been lost from this office at different times during the last few months, and Fitzgibbon is naturally suspected of having taken them. It is not probable, however, that any of the money so taken will be recovered, except the six or eight hundred dollars found upon his person on Thursday morning. He had been employed in the office about a year and a half.

KIDNAPING.—It has been discovered that a gang of villains had been organized for some time in Kentucky, who obtained money by stealing negroes in Ohio and selling them into slavery. A letter from Mayfield, Kentucky, to the Frankfort Yeoman notices the arrest of two of the gang who had been detected in carrying away a free negro girl for the purpose of selling her, and who admitted that they lived by stealing negroes, either bond or free.

SENATOR SHIELDS.
This distinguished gentleman was tendered a public dinner at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 21st instant, whilst on his way to Washington; but he declined the honor on account of his anxiety to proceed to the scene of his duties. The invitation was a most cordial one, signed by one hundred citizens, embracing Judge WITKINS, CHAS. SHALER, WILSON MCDONALD, and other prominent men of both parties. They claimed the right to honor him, among other things, for the recollection of his kindness to the Pennsylvania troops, and because it is well known that on his body and near his heart he bears the proof of the patriotism, devotion, and spirit that made him and will continue to make him ever fit and ready to defend the Republic. They added that the American people will have sadly changed in their hearts if these things are soon forgotten. The reply of General SHIELDS was modest and appropriate. He felt inspired with pride and pleasure to be esteemed worthy of such friendly consideration. Some of those who designed him honor, he said, had been his companions in the service of the country, and the word friendship could not express the feelings that bound him to them. The past, the well-remembered past, had made them brothers.

INDIANS OF KANSAS TERRITORY.
The Kansas Pioneer gives an account of the Indian tribes now inhabiting the Territory and the lands to which they are entitled by treaty with the United States:

The Wyandottos own a small tract, equal to from six to eight miles square, near the mouth of the Kansas. At the junction of Kansas and Missouri is Wyandott City, comprising many comfortable framed and log houses, court-house, and jail. This tribe appear to be thrifty and intelligent, cultivating farms and orchards and owning much of the best land in the Territory.

Between the Kansas and Missouri, extending westward from the Wyandottos, the Delawares own a large tract, thirty miles wide by fifty-four long, and a right of way to the hunting grounds one hundred and fifty miles long by ten miles wide. This tract is called the "Outlet," is now subject to pre-emption, and the remainder, excepting a tract of ten miles wide on the Kansas, is to be sold to the highest bidder. Squatters have already spotted their farms and will combine against speculators. The country is well watered and has some timber. Indians are peaceable farmers, and some of them educated men. The city of Leavenworth, adjoining the Fort, is located on these lands.

The Kickapoo, Sac, and Iowa are north of the Delawares. Some portions of these lands are to be sold for the benefit of the Indians, and a portion is now open for settlement.

South of the Kansas, extending twenty-five miles wide to the Missouri line on the east, and thirty miles westward therefrom, lies the Shawnee country. After being surveyed, the Indians are to select, each one, two hundred acres within ninety days, and the remainder, about three hundred thousand acres, will be at once subject to pre-emption. This part is what is called the Reserve. Government purchased another portion of about 1,200,000 acres, extending westward eighty miles by about twenty-five miles wide, along the Kansas, which is subject to pre-emption, and more than half under claims, the white tract and log cabin of the squatters being seen in every direction. The town of Lawrence is upon this section, and there are beside the villages of Tecumseh and Douglas. Timber, building stone, coal, and water exist, and the soil is said to be the best in the Territory.

The Piankshaws and Weas are on a tract south of the Shawnees, extending west from the Missouri line. After making their choice the remainder of these lands are to be sold. Such are the provisions of a treaty with the Piankshaws, who occupy south of the former to 38° West of the Weas, the Peorias and Kaskaskias inhabit a small tract, not subject to entry. The Sacs and Foxes have possession of 485,000 acres, bounded north by the Shawnee purchase and east by the Kickapoo. The Kansas tribe own 255,000 acres west of the Sacs and Foxes and south of the Shawnee purchase. No treaty has been made with them. A space of ten miles intermediate is subject to entry. The Potawatamies own a tract thirty miles square, the east line of which is fifty-four miles from the Shawnee purchase, and the south line flows through the centre of it, and it is excellent farming land, improved to some extent by the Indians, with whom no treaty has yet been made.

The whole amount of land in the Territory subject to occupation by white men is about four million acres, capable of furnishing farms to twenty-five thousand families. At present not over five thousand families have set their stakes in the new land. The neutral territory, or "hunting grounds," beyond the western border of Kansas, is also excellent soil and desirable for occupation, but yet too remote from civilization and inhabited by too savage a people to render it inviting to any but the most adventurous settlers. In fact, the whole region this side of the Rocky Mountains is represented to be fertile, abounding in streams, having timber and other building materials, and in all things calculated for the residence of cultivated people.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 28th ultimo says:

"We learn from Mr. J. W. Washburne, Seminole agent, who arrived in town on Tuesday last from his agency, that the Keechies some time ago came into the Creek country, stole about twenty head of horses and several head of cattle, killed a horse and man, and cut them up, and party of about three hundred Creek warriors started last week in pursuit of the Keechies, to recover their horses and cattle and to punish the thieves. The Creeks have also ready one thousand warriors in the event of any of the Keechies killing any of the Creeks they will exterminate the whole tribe."

BANK DEFAULT.—The paying teller of the American Exchange Bank at New York has been detected in embezzling \$138,500 of its funds. He has not yet been arrested, but it appears they have got security from him for most of the amount. The following statement is from the Directors of the Bank:

After a careful examination of the accounts of Mr. CANNON, their first teller, since the evening of the 20th instant, they find a deficiency in his cash of \$138,500, in consequence of his having certified checks for irreparable amounts. To protect the Bank from loss, Mr. Cannon has placed securities in their hands consisting of bonds, mortgages, and other property, to the amount of \$161,977, at their cost value. The Bank further holds bonds of \$200,000 from his sureties, and in the judgment of the officers the ultimate loss, if any, will be trifling.

WALKER, THE FILIBUSTER, ACQUITTED.—One of the most abhorred forces of a judicial character which we have ever heard of is the acquittal of President (J.) Walker, the "hero of Sonora." Walker, it will be remembered, organized in San Francisco an army of fifty filibusters like himself, sailed for the neighboring State of Sonora, in Mexico, (a nation which was then doubly bound, by good faith and solemn treaty, to protect against such incursions,) landed, shot some of the inhabitants who turned out to protect their property from pillage and their persons from outrage, robbed the people of every thing that he could lay his hands upon, murdered some of his own men under the force of a trial by court martial, was hanged in the outraged Mexican, and would have been taken and hung as a pirate and robber but his good fortune sent some United States troops to look after him, and he surrendered himself into their charge. We suppose the jury were sworn who tried him, and we know not the amount of evidence which the prosecuting officer brought against him. Without intending any reflections upon the jury, therefore, we say that the acquittal of such an outlaw, in the face of facts so notorious, is a scandal upon judicial justice in California.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

IS A FREE NEGRO A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES?—A highly important decision was made on Thursday in the United States Circuit Court for the State of Illinois by his Honor Judge DRUMMOND, in the case of Joseph C. MITCHELL, free negro, plaintiff, vs. Charles H. LAMAR, defendant. The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, and not a citizen of the United States, entitled to maintain a suit before the United States Circuit Court. The plea was sustained by the Court. We understand Judge DRUMMOND intends to write out his opinion. We also learn that Judge McKIM coincided in the opinion delivered by Judge DRUMMOND.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A wood and freight train on the Michigan and Central Railroad came in collision on Saturday, about 10 o'clock, near Dearborn. The freight train was going East and the other coming West. The locomotives were piled one on top of the other, and six laborers on the wood train were killed. The accident is attributed to the engineer on the wood train not obeying the signals. Neither the engineers or firemen on either train are reported injured.—*Chicago Tribune of Monday.*

DEATH OF A VENERABLE GOOD MAN.
The Philadelphia papers of Thursday announce the death of the venerable and much-esteemed Thos. P. COPE, in the 87th year of his age. This is a name familiar to every body who remembers any thing of Philadelphia, as associated with all the useful and benevolent institutions of the city. Mr. Cope served the city in her Councils, and in the Legislature for a brief period, as far back as 1807, and thirty years afterwards he was a member of the State Convention to amend the Constitution. He had previously resisted the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends to take a seat in Congress. His ambition was not in that line, but he seemed to prefer service in the noble institutions of the city in which he had acquired eminence and success as a merchant. The North American says:

"An ripe old age, crowned with the love of all who knew him, his mission here nobly and faithfully fulfilled, Mr. Cope has passed from among us. But though we shall miss him from his accustomed walks, though his benevolent face and voice shall not again be seen and heard on earth, though the many to whom he gave his affectionate counsel and the needy to whom he dispensed his generous bounty shall meet him not henceforward in the scenes where his presence shed a joy like sunshine, he will survive in the fruits of his goodness, and his example shall not perish from the memory of men."

"His father, CAROL COPE, was a native of the county of Chester, and son of Oliver Cope, an original proprietor of land under Penn. The old homestead—a farm situated about thirty miles west from this city—still remains in the possession of the family. The log cabin which was erected on the premises by the grandfather of the deceased, and beneath whose humble roof were born his eight children, consisting of six boys and two girls, is yet standing, though nearly a century and a half old."

THANKSGIVING.—The day was observed with great respect on Thursday, most of the churches being well attended, and the discourses, as we learn, (for we could only hear one of them,) were peculiarly appropriate and impressive. The day itself seemed to call for increased gratitude and devotion, for it was one of the loveliest of the year—bland, bright, and cheering to every heart. The poor may have had sadness, even amid its brightness, but we hope that a benevolent influence pervaded the hearts of the prosperous, and that deeds of charity made practical the thankfulness of the recipients. If, however, there was obliviousness in this respect, there is yet time to make amends. "The poor ye have always with you."

TWO GREAT RAILROADS.
There have been two important railroads lately put into active operation in the West. They would seem to be rivals, but the growing resources of the country are sufficient for a dozen outlets from the West to the East. One of these is the Central Ohio Railroad, in connection with Baltimore; the other is the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, connecting with Philadelphia. The first extends West from Wheeling, by Zanesville and Columbus, to Cincinnati; the second from Pittsburgh, through various prominent points in Ohio, to Fort Wayne, in Indiana.

During the festival at Cincinnati many excellent toasts and speeches were given. We select a few as evincing the spirit of the whole:

Baltimore and Cincinnati, long striving to meet: May they embrace in mutual regard, and long remain in harmonious concord!

The Ohio and the Potomac, both consecrated by the feet of Washington, not united by iron bands: As long as the waters flow, may they flow through the land of a great and glorious people!

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, another monument built by the immortal energy of the citizens of Baltimore. Virginia, the mother of States, endeared to the Union by the memories of 76: She is linked to the Northwest, the magnificent freedom donated by her to the Union, by stronger bonds than those of iron.

The State of Maryland: We may have the advantage of her in size, but not in spirit. Her great works show that she has a mighty big soul, and is ever ready for fast enterprise.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—The Frederick Bar entertained Mr. MERRICK, Esq., with a complimentary dinner at the City Hotel on Saturday evening, in testimony of their appreciation of his character and standing as a member of their body and of regret at his departure from their midst. The occasion abounded in good feeling, smiles of wit, and social oratory, and will long be cherished by the recipient for its pleasant associations.

Mr. MERRICK, we learn, is about to remove to Washington to practice the law in the courts of that city. He is a sound and well-read lawyer, and though he carries with him our confident wishes for his success in that ampler professional field, we cannot forbear a regret that the Frederick bar is to lose his valuable legal attainments.

[*Frederick Examiner.*]

Gen. CONCHA.—A letter in the New Orleans Picayune from Havana says of the Captain-General:

"Within the political circle Gen. Concha seems to give general satisfaction, and appears to be determined to rule justly and without fear or favor. He has certainly made beneficial changes, particularly in the police department, throughout the island. He has expressed himself very clearly on our acting Consul that he wishes to afford to our steamers every facility, as well as to our merchant vessels, that the laws allow, and he really seems honest in his intentions."

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS.—Another effort is to be made to dispose of the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania. The Governor announces that "sealed proposals for the purchase of the said main line, or any division thereof, will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth until Monday, the first day of January next." The proposals must state distinctly whether the bid is for the whole line or part, and for what part.

TUNNEL UNDER THE OHIO.—The citizens of Louisville appear to be in earnest about the Ohio river. They held a public meeting on the subject a few days ago, and after speeches from Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, and Mr. HORN, an engineer, who estimated the cost at \$1,200,000, the sum of \$1,100 was subscribed to the stock and agents appointed to solicit the subscription of the citizens generally.

MORE ASTEROIDS.—These fragmentary planets are multiplying upon us fast. On the night of the 28th of October two additional asteroids were discovered in Paris by Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT and CHACONNAC, for which the names of *Pomona* and *Polymnia* have been proposed. These new asteroids are the thirty-second and thirty-third now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, and as twenty-nine of them have been discovered within the last ten years, the whole number of them is perhaps many times greater.—*Boston Traveller.*

The jury who have been investigating the circumstances of the collision on the Great Western Railway, near Chatam, Kent, by which fifty-two lives were lost, have found J. KETTLER, the engineer, and D. W. TWITCHELL, the conductor of the gravel train, guilty of manslaughter, and the former was arrested and committed to jail